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## LETTER FROM THE Hon. William C. Rives,

pursued in it by those of us in general of the Re-

leading measures of the present administration.

While my name was recently before the Legislature, by the act of my friends, as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States. I declined, in answer to various communi from members of that body, to give any p of support to either of the Presidential dates, as the condition of my election. I did 40, because, while it is clear that, under the Constigive any vote or perform other act in the election of President, I believed that the practice of requiring of those who might be brought forward for the office of Senator, pledges to support this or that man for the Presidency, however it may antee of my future course.

mined, and we shall all, of necessity, have taken not the country which employs him; and that so our equal and responsible parts in it, before the long as he renders good political service to his Conservatives in general, whese opinions and late annual message to Congress, to see if it furnishes to the Conservatives any ground to expect his late annual message to Congress, to see if it furnishes to the Conservatives any ground to expect his control of the bar of the Senate, passing in residual to the late annual message to the Conservatives any ground to expect his control of the bar of the Senate, passing in residual to the late annual message to the Conservatives any ground to expect his control of the bar of the Senate and honored standard. Now this certainly sounds very much like an exclusion on but a single quest. the subject, will proceed to the election of Sena the grossest peculation, shall be suffered to detect of the United States. Under these circustances, I can no longer feel the slightest deli
and public defaulters have thus earned impunity

Let us now inquire whether the President has Does he renounce any of those dangerous and anti-

what has been commonly called the specie clause, or requisition of the public dues in gold and silver alone. This rigorous feature of the scheme

While in these measures and proceedings, we have seen the President and his friends pursuing of the public dues in gold and silver alone. This rigorous feature of the scheme

While in these measures and proceedings, we have seen the President and his friends pursuing same page of his message, the most earnest remove that it "a Bill to wish to be withhold from the public, but which with unvarying aim, as the primary object, it known, could not fail to draw general attention. We would seem, of their efforts, the dangerous ag.

Was for requisition of the public expense, when we find on the very same page of his message, the most earnest remove the same provision also declares that it "a Bill to wish to be withhold from the public, but which. Statistically in a possition to Following after it shall have been presented to him, the same would maintain Lightly in a possition of Congress, and published in the Madisonium of the would see in the hard signed it."

Was for requisition of the public expense, when we find on the very same page of his message, the most earnest remove the following to wish to be withhold from the public, but which. Statistics in declares that it "a Bill to wish to be withhold from the public, but which to wish to be withhold from the public, but which to wish to be withhold from the public, but which to wish to be withhold from the public, but which to wish to be withhold from the public, but which the same provision also declares that it "a Bill to wish to be withhold from the public, but which the same page of his measage, the most caused thin to wish to be withhold from the public, but which the same page of his measage, the most caused to be a declared to be a declared to be not returned by the President within the days. The same provision also declares that it "a Bill to wish to be within the days."

The same page of his measage, the most caused had been pretermitted by the President, in his grand-generat of his power, -in his plans of namore recent expositions of it, and was believed to be finally abandoned by him; but is now brought forward in bold relief, it is understood as the sine qua non of the new political alliance, which has been announced to the country. And the Possident sven tells us that he "believes no the Possident sven tells us that he "believes no the Possident sven tells us that he "believes no the Possident sven tells us that he "believes no the Possident sven tells us that he "believes no the Possident sven tells us that he "believes no the Possident sven tells us that he "believes no the Possident sven tells us that he "believes no the Possident sven tells us that he believes no the Possident sven tells us that he believes no the Possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he believes no the possident sven tells us that he possident sven tells us that he possident sven tells us that he possident sven tells us that the concurrence of the President, gives not the suggestions and recommended the solutions and utterly suggestions and recommended the concurrence of the proposition and recommended the concurrence of the proposition and recommended the concurrence of the possident suggestions and recommended the concurrence of the proposition and recommended the concurrence of the proposition and recomme of the government, "than the present-when we is unfortunately the most delicate of all the in-

In compliance with this recommendation of the President, we have just seen the aubtreasure first the description of the president, we have just seen the aubtreasure first through one branch of the Antonian Legislating of the public liberty.

Is not militize force, as the Secretary chooses proposed clause, turried through one branch of the Antonian Legislating of the public liberty. It is not militize force, as the Secretary chooses proposed the with all the influence of his high through one branch of the Antonian Legislating of the public liberty. It is not militize force, as the Secretary chooses proposed the with all the influence of his high through one branch of the Antonian Legislating of the call it the public liberty. It is not militized force, as the Secretary chooses proposed the mixth of the secretary of the public functional adversaries, his defining and defining the public functional to be "in a cative service" —"recruited for eight years and distingtion on the part of the such was mainly directed to a strongly base through one branch of the Senate, has been defeated, and yet, in the description of the public liberty. It is now the more allowed in the call the question of exercise. The through the public liberty. It is now the more and the public liberty. It is not militized force, as the Secretary clauses the most serious from whose legislating and deverance has the public liberty. It is a call it to public liberty. It is not militized force, as the Secretary of the Secretary consists of the public liberty. It is not militized force, as the Secretary consists of the public liberty. It is not militized force, as the Secretary consists of the such that the public liberty. It is not militized force, as the Secretary consists of the public liberty. It is not militized force as the most of the public liberty. It is not militized that the public liberty. It is not militized to the first and the public liberty. It is not militized to the first and the public liberty. It is not militized that the public li

## BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."-JEFFERSON.

BY CYRIL C. CADY.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1840.

Vol. 1 -- No. 3.

upon them. Entertaining such opinions, can p. 286.)

o this appeal, by representing the Sub-treasury | tically tantamount to it, operating a sudden and | Is there at this moment, insurrection, invasion, | currence of any other "component part" of the Leg theme as a mere question of expediency, on total revolution in the value of labor, property resistance to the laws of the Union, which would islature of the Senate or House of Representawhich men may agree to differ without any come and contracts, and involving the farmer, the me justify calling forth the militia into actual service." romise of principle, on either side; and this at- chanic, the tradesman, the merchant, and in short or if there were, would it justify embodying them mpt is made, too, by those who have themselves every class of men, (with the exception of credi as 'recruits,' for eight years term of service? No but recently denounced the scheme in the strong-tors and public officers enjoying fixed salaries from such constitutional exigency exists or is alleged; one House in rejecting a Bill passed by the other, est terms, as dangerous to the public liberty, by the government) in one common ruin. As an and I can view the Secretary's plan in no other so a like difference of opinion, under this new readgiving the President the immediate control of the essential part of this policy, the President has light than as a proposition for raising a large public money, putting into his hands "a fund of corruption" and alarmingly increasing the power their existence from, and responsible to the States founded republican jealousies which its name ex. and influence of his office, "already too great for slone, and in his new-born zoal has so far fergot cites; or otherwise, as a most ingenious device for g to sacrifice the welfare of the country, to all a republic,"-Surely, when considerations such his former opinions, as to recommend to Congress extending the influence of the Federal Executive, as these are involved, the question is one of vital the enaction of a special bankrupt law, applying by setting apart from the mass of the people, two Hon. William C. Rives,
Of Virginia.
CASTAE HILL, Feb. 15, 1840.

My Dear Sir,—You inquire of me what are

of Virginia is these are involved, the question is one of virginia in the enaction of a special variety and intended to the public liberty, but an end to their existence by an an act of the ceiving pay from the United States as militia "in and warring upon the prosperity of the country, in all its most essential in virginia in the enaction of a special variety and intended to the secondary of the country, but an end to their existence by an an act of the ceiving pay from the United States as militia "in and warring upon the prosperity of the country, and looking up to the President of the application of the application of the proposition of my views on the subject of the pending President terests,—the Sub-treasury project has ever been terms, as an "odious and unconstitutional invasion tion, in that case, provides and directs. I know tial election, and what course I think ought to be viewed by those Conservative Republicans, who of the rights of the States." (See his Speech in of but one precedent for so profound a contrihave given evidence of the sincerity of their faith the Senate of the United States, on a proposition vance; and that was in the days of the "English publican party who have been opposed to the by fearlessly and unflinchingly meet g the de. of Mr. Branch, of North Carolina, on the 6th of Commonwealth," so called, when that wilv states. nunciations which its profession has drawn down February, 1837, 3d. vol. Register Con. Dep., man Oliver Cromwell, divided the kingdom into

ons discipline of party, as to support the re election as upon his Sub-treasury scheme. These differ- organizing the militia, caused them to be "enlistof a President, whose policy they believed to be ences have been manifested by them on various ed or recruited, under proper officers, and "regu fraught with consequences so calamitous to their occasions, and in a variety of forms—speeches, tar pay to be destributed among them;" which country? I humbly think not.

Another disingenuous device for entrapping regard to myself, I have omitted no proper occasions amost effectual "resource" for repressing his potution, a Senator of the United States, can, in no conservative votes, is founded on the assumption sion, in both written and oral addresses to my litical enemies, but which all reasonable men content that they differ with the President on but a single fellow-citizens, to proclaim them; and yet have sidered as "throwing aside the mask of liberty," the question is one of so grave and tunasharitation of a character as the Conservatives honestly believe stood that I differed with the administration on sinuating that he may have derived the hint of his the sub-treasury scheme to be. But the assumption, that of the Sub-treasury! plan from so celebrated an authority. be otherwise viewed by many honorable and the fine is wholly untrue. The Conservative Retriotic men, is a practice fatally calculated to describe men and the financial condition and prospects of the country, —we have just had a most impressive admonition men and the financial condition and prospects of the country, and the financial condition and prospects of the country, and the financial condition and prospects of the men and the financial condition and prospects of the men and the financial condition and prospects of the men and the financial condition and prospects of the men and the financial condition and prospects of the men and the financial condition and prospects of the men and the financial condition and prospects of the men and the financial condition and prospects of the m ment, and to prostrate it at the feet of the Exec- ance. They have seen, through the whole course country to the other, for daring in the conscient of the precarious and succession of the precarious utive power, whose inordinate growth and over of his administration and in the conduct of his subject.

shadowing influence already threaten the very friends, a systematic design to build up the practiexistence of our free institutions. In regard to cal supremacy of the Executive power, at the ex. sident and his party-his illicit and dangerous commencement of the session of Congress, the all those questions of public policy and legislation pense of the Legislative department, and of the renewal of the Connection with the Bank of the President exhibited a highly flattering picture of which were likely to come before the Senate of people themselves. They have seen this design United States, -his alarming and anti-republican the condition of the Treasury, and of the very the United States for its appropriate and legitimate action, my opinions were fully k... n, or if which have been made to secure to the President
the commencement of last session of Congress
been conducted. He told the Representatives of closing any salutary modification of his former
with regard to the discretionary comployment of the people, "there is every reason to believe, if opinions, reproduces those opinions, in a more explain them to the best of my ability, in answer to any inquiries which might be addressed to me. but also by the new and alarming ment, at his sole will and pleasure, without any scheme, but also by the new and alarming ment, at his sole will and pleasure, without any estimates furnished by the Executive, that the out-I had, moreover, been very recently in the public doctrine, which was broached in his annual messervice, and my acts in the discharge of the trust sage at the commencement of the late session of attack made by his friends in the protentious doctrine, which was broached in his annual messervice, and my acts in the discharge of the trust sage at the commencement of the late session of attack made by his friends in the protentious doctrine, which was broached in his annual messervice, and my acts in the discharge of the trust sage at the commencement of the late session of the existing monetary system of the country, and not merely at a safe and prudent recountry. equivocal, nor unattended with circumstances of agement of the public revenue, he should be left ple of representative Government—the freedom of posing upon the people any additional burthen, form of the errors and abuses which may have atpeculiar trial, were before the country, affording, 'at liberty' to employ Banks or not, without legal elections. On this last occasion, I characterized either of loans or increased taxes;" and then proas it seemed to me, the most authentic interprets | regulation and at his more discretion, as deposit the general policy of the administration by what | ceeded to descant on the "great evils of a public tion of my principles, as well as the surest guar turies and fiscal agents of the government, thus seemed to me to be its leading features, and de. debt in time of peace." This message was de subjecting all monied institutions of the country clared my conviction that on all the great ques-For these various roasons, I felt that I ought to his influence and control. In the steady purtons to give any pledge of support to any of the Presidential candidates, as the condition of my election to the Senate of the United States, and under the anspices of the present Chief Magis to department—acquisesence in the decisions of the country to his influence and control. In the steady purtons of respect for the rights of the States,—lim-station of Executive patronage—economy in the country to his influence and control. In the steady purtons of the States,—lim-station of Executive patronage—economy in the country to his influence and control. In the steady purtons of the States,—lim-station of Executive patronage—economy in the sum of party discipline, introduced and organized under the anspices of the Country to his influence and control. In the steady purtons of the States,—lim-station of Executive patronage—economy in the sum of the States, and under the anspices of the Country to his influence and control. In the steady purtons of respect for the rights of the States,—lim-station of Executive patronage—economy in the station of Executive patronage pa accordingly declined to do so while my name trate, the fundamental caron of which is that the majority—and a sacred regard to the sight of was recently before the Legislature, in connection with the election for that office. These motives of reserve have now ceased. My no longer before the Legislature for that with the election for that office. These motives and convictions on public measures, however prolonger before the Legislature for that with the election for that with the election for that office. These motives and convictions on public measures, however prolonger before the Legislature for that with the election for that with the election for that office any appropriation had before any appropriation had been made by constant ha office: and as, in time past, it has never been by door and some shall recom- well known, that at the last session of Congress, congress to "make early provision of certain and any act or solicitation of mine, so, whether it me be inder pain of excommunication and polit. I opposed, to the best of my ability, another fa. adequate" additional "means to guard the public shall at any sime hereafter be, will depend on the ical death for disobedience. - By these means, vorte measure of the administration, commonly credit, and to meet promptly and faithfully any deeven, of my name being again presented to the official patronage, the President is virtually in- away to certain favored States, that "common Legislature, by the partiality and generous confi vested with supreme power. The debasing prindence with which my friends and fellow-citizens ciple has been openly avowed, as well as practifrom the numificence of Virginia, and in the benhave been heretofore pleased to distinguish me, cally enforced, that the first duty of the public eft of which she expressly reserved her equal the Presidential election will have been deter-functionary is to the President who appoints, and right to participate. How idle then, the suggesmined, and we shall all, of necessity, have taken not the country which employs him; and that so tion recently invented, that either myself, or the

form of the Secretary's plan, under the outlines

"twelve milirary jurisdictions," just as the Secrethey, as honest men, and as freemen, so far sur-render their minds and their wills to the Slavish differed, and still differ with the President, as well to "eight military districts," and under cover of

livered on the twenty-fourth of December, 1839.

Et servare modum, rebus sublata secondis-On the 4th day of February following, in less than six weeks after these flattering assurances, ficiencies in the revenue, from whatever cause they may arise" -- or, in other words, by another issue Treasvry notes, or a loan in some other form. to incur "that very creation of a public debt, with the denunciation of which he had embellished his discourse at the opening of the session of

to the United States. Let us now in page of the I sightest edition and plant and the sightest edition are not longer feel the sightest edition and the sightest edition and the sightest edition and the sightest edition and the sight state of the sights and the sight page of the sigh

nowers herein granted" are vested in the two

tives, for example, in espectively deciding on Bills sent from one House to the other. And as a mere difference of opinion as to the expediency o the institution has been perverted, and is now

ace their partizon purposes.

passed by the two mouses, exigable order. An which he may not entertain the Salite views that

to Mr. Jefferson's official opinion presented to tier Washington on the constitutionality of the Bank charter in 1791, in which he says the veto was intended by the Constitution as a shield to protec the constitutional rights of the States and of the co-ordinate departments of the government from the breasions of the Legislature, and even in such cases, it ought not to be interposed, unless the question should appear to the mind of the President to be a 'clear" one, and free from all reasonable doubt. however, under the novel theory broughed by the power, from being "the extreme medicine, is to become the daily food of the Constitution," and may be legitimately used to arrest an ordinary aclegislation, upon a mere difference of opinion as to its expediency, it is plain, that it works at once enough for the withdrawal of their support, where the question is one of so grave and fundamental revolution on the question is one of so grave and fundamental that the description of the people into so many sub. It is partially to cover their own change of position, divisons of slavery." I have no disposition to imparting to the Executive power an irresistible energy, and enabling the President, in practice, should be caused that I differed with the administration on support that he would be caused that a support of the people into so many sub. It is partially to cover their own change of position, divisons of slavery." I have no disposition to imparting to the Executive power an irresistible energy, and enabling the President, in practice, and "parcelling out the people into so many sub." habitually to set at naught the decisions of the Legislative department; for, with the great influence his station confers, he can rarely, if ever, fail to command the support of one third of one or the other of the two Houses of Congress, which would he sufficient to sustain his negative, and thus put it in his power, by his single flat, to control all the In relation to the dangerous schemes of radical innovation heretofore recommunicated and encour-

aged by the President on the subject of the currency, and so deeply affecting those daily interests of life which "come home to the business and bosoms of men," the late message, instead of dismaked, unequivocal and alarming form than they have ever, heretofore, been presented. It is evident the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, and one or two other Banks, (irregularities for which the system in general, cannot with justice be held answerable, for they consisted in an acknowledged dent himself says, "from the former course of business in this country,") he proceeds to exhibit a enced by the Banks being large or small, created by Government to collect its dues and pay its debts in gold and silver, he says, very significantly, that its example in so doing, would serve as "a raily- State had proposed," to take engineers of a change either of policy or doctrine on any of the sive hard money currency. It is true that the questions on which they have differed with him. President in another part of his message says, that

after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall he a law in like manner as if he had signed it." Congress, and published in the Madisonian of the This very provision of the Constitution, then, showing that a Bill may "become a law," without attentive perusal, and I most ardently wish that it showing that a Bill may "become a law," without attentive perusal, and I most ardently wish that it shows the land of every resident and reducts.

zeal with which he is animated for the propagation safe republican againstration of the government of his favorite schemes, has permitted himself to it has been the singular fortune of General Hankiknow, that in two-thirds or three-fourths of the States specie is at an average premium of ten per cent. above the common currency! Most "auspicious," indeed, for the interests of those who are receipients and beneficiaries of the public contributions. but surely not for the interests of the surely not for the interests of society and that which requires to be the surgular for time of the Secretary's plan, under the outlines. However, in the surely not for the public burthens. I now speak of the common distinguistic for and many of the Cunion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion of the Cunion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion of the Cunion. He indulges in the most vehement of the Enion o receipients and beneficiaries of the public contributions, but surely not for the interests of the people, who are the payers, immediate or ultimate, of all these contributions.

The people of the public contributions and beneficiaries of the public contributions but surely not for the interests of the people, who are the payers, immediate or ultimate, of all these contributions.

The provisions of the public contribution of "special wonder" that a statesman was not not contributed in the community is estimated or extraction of public trusts to changed. Instead of pursuing a salutary and practical emptoyment, and the value thereof," and prohibiting the States to be, (an object in which all good men and patrible, and which the public liberty.

The public contributions of the public trusts to commonly and regulate the very highest known to the Constitution, should the value thereof," and prohibiting the States to so strangely have mistaken both the text and the spirit of the "great charter" by which he holds his particular and defining the nave the public liberty.

The public contributions of the public contributions of the public liberty.

The provisions of the public contribution of the says, the provisions of the coin money and regulate the very highest known to the Constitution, should the value thereof," and prohibiting the States to coin money, emit the very highest known to the Constitution, which all good men and patrible to strongly to your consideration," despends the very highest known to the Constitution, should the value thereof, and prohibiting the states to anti-bridge the very highest known to the Constitution, which all good men and patrible the value thereof. The very highest known to the Constitution, which all good men and patrible the value thereof. The value thereof the value the

but in many instances profitiess rail roads and canals, absorbing the fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no ade-quate return!" After this onslaught on the policy of the States, and their institutions and establish-ments, he sums up the spirits and enkindles the zeal of his followers for the work of demonstron be-fore them, by the war cries of "monopoly," "privileged associations," "partial legislation," and tells them that "the abuses which they have the power peaceably to remedy are such as have elsewhere caused the effusions of rivers of blood, and the sperifice of thousands of the human race," but that he "hopes they will carry through the reform, which has been so well begun," submitting to temporary sacrifices however great, to ensure their permanent

Upon what new conception of the powers and duties of a Chief Magistrate of the Union, the President has felt himself authorized thus to interfere with the domestic concerns of the States, and to arraign, lecture, and dictate to them in regard to matters belonging to their exclusive jurisdiction, (an interference which seems to me to be consolidation in its worst form, and if submitted to in this instance, would be a precedent justifying an inter-ference with any other, even the most delicate of all the domestic institutions of the States.) I know But no reflecting or soher minded man can asl to perceive, for an instant, the wide spread roin which would ensure to the whole country, if this war upon its industrious pursuits and its estabprosecuted in the destructive and fanatical spirit which the President encourages, if he has not infused into his followers. "Great as are the sacri-fices" which he himself anticipates, they hid defi-ance even to his powers of description. Let those institutions which supply the currency and contribute in so large a degree to uphoid the credit of States, be annihilated. Let those make State Improvements, which give value to the products of Agriculture, and life and unmation to industry, in creating and opening a way to profitable markets, be abandoned and suffered to become "an heap of stones,"-let the value of every description of labor and property be brought down to the standard of an exclusive hard money currency, -and the imagina-tion may conceive, but no pen can adequately portray the general scene of desolution and distress which will follow. To my mind, the most appro-priate type of it is presented in the raveges of Attilla, in the fifth century, over the face of the fairest portion of Europe. It was the boast of that celebrated chieftain, "that the grass never grass upon any spot where his horse had tred;" and if the lestructive doctrines of the President shall be carried out, in the spirit of his Message, he too, may boast of a similar triumph over the prosperity, hap-piness, and ci.ilization of his country. Have we not, already, had some foretaste of the

disastrous consequences, which the propagation of this spirit and these doctrines, is likely to produce, in the recent proceedings of the President's part in the Legislature of one of the most powerful States of the Union-I allode to Pennsylvania. Under the instigation of the President's message, we have seen his pulitical friends there bringing in and triumphantly carrying through one branch of the Legislature, by diat of party discipline, a Bill for forcing a resumption of specie payments by the Banks wiftin Affectidays, which, it was understood, would have been promptly passed, under the same influence, by the other branch, but for the parriotic evitable distress and ruin which so precipitate a neasure must bring upon the community, and that it had already inflicted a serious blow on the credit of the State herself, by rendering it impossible to meet the payment of a large amount of interest on abandonment of the fundamental principles and her public debt, on the day it fell due, and thus ex-designs of banking, and a deviation, as the Presi-posed that great commonwealth to the injurious effectaas well as mortification, of a violation of habusiness in this country,") he proceeds to exhibit a highly wrought picture of the evils and calamities which ensued; and then pronounces his "delendared which ensued; and then pronounces his "delendared would be visited upon him, and expressly est CartAngo," against the whole system, in the sweeping declaration that, "these consequences are inherent in the present system—they are not influenced by the Banks heing large or small created by solemn engagements, came forward nobly, in the face of the party demonciations which he foresawant National or State Governments—they are the re-sults of the irresistible laws of trade and credit." party by the President, we have seen a still more alarming exhibition of this rechless and unconsti-He follows up this declaration with much more about the evils of "a credit currency," and the injuries inflicted "by the resistless laws of a credit currency and credit trade," and finally, after earning exhibition of this reckless and unconsidered to interference with the domestic corns and credit of the States. On motion of a member of the Senate, fresh, not from the number of the Senate, fresh, not from the number of the President of which the president of which the cabinet of the President of which the currency and credit trade," and finally, after earn-estly urging the policy and duty of the General was but a few days ago, a member, we have seen a ing point by which our whole country may be just of State debts, calling up the States in succession to the bar of the Senate, passing in review